

## KENYON ENLIVEN'S SENATE DEBATE

Iowa Solon Tells of a "Tariff for Revenge" on Dolliver.

### GYPSUM TAX REMAINS

Republicans Offer to Cut Debate Provided Currency Is Shaved.

The dreary routine attending the consideration of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill in the Senate was varied somewhat yesterday when Senator Kenyon of Iowa harked back to the days of the Payne-Aldrich bill fight in the Senate long enough to charge that the duty on gypsum had been reduced through the influence of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, by way of reprisal on the late Senator Dolliver for the latter's opposition to the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Senator Kenyon explained that one of the principal industries of Port Dodge, Iowa, the late home of Senator Dolliver and also the home of Senator Kenyon, is the production of gypsum and that much of the product has been shipped to Western Canada.

"This reduction of duty, made under the direction of the Chairman of the Finance Committee at that time was not a duty for protection or a duty for revenue—it was a duty for revenge," observed Senator Kenyon.

Senator Dodge, who was a member of the Finance Committee at that time, explained that he had never heard before the suggestion that the duty on gypsum was reduced for any such reason as that suggested by Senator Kenyon.

"I did not charge that the members of the committee had any knowledge of why the duty was reduced," replied Senator Kenyon. "But it was well to discredit the late Senator Dolliver in his home town, by showing that he had no influence in the Senate, but it failed of its object for the people continued to express their confidence in him by re-electing him by increased majorities."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Smoot of Utah also entered disavowal of any personal knowledge or responsibility for an attack on Senator Dolliver by reducing the duty on gypsum.

Aside from a speech by Senator Townsend of Michigan, the entire day in the Senate was devoted to the consideration of four or five items in the tariff bill. One of these was gypsum. Senator Cummins moved to make the duty 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent, as proposed by the Democrats, and to add a proviso for a countervailing duty to prevent importations to Canada, or at least to make it possible to secure free entry for exports of gypsum produced in the United States into Canada. Senator Cummins' amendment was lost, and gypsum will carry a duty of 10 per cent.

Greenback Amendment Rejected.

Another interesting debate turned on the vanilla bean. The Democrats proposed to tax them at the rate of 20 per cent. Senator O'Gorman moved to place them on the free list. The vote on Mr. Cummins' amendment was the closest yet recorded on any amendment offered to the bill. Thirty Republicans voted for the Greenback amendment and thirty-seven Democrats voted against it.

An interesting phase of the tariff debate was the suggestion from certain Senators on the Republican side that if the Democratic leaders would give as much assurance that currency legislation will not be urged on the Senate at this session, the tariff bill would be expedited and a vote might be had as early as August 10. Senator Lodge intimated that he thought it would expedite the tariff bill if the Democrats could give such assurances. Senator O'Gorman also expressed the opinion that if an agreement could be reached for currency legislation not to be taken up at this session, he believed the tariff bill could be passed not later than August 10.

All these suggestions were tentative. There is nothing approaching a definite agreement yet. A number of the Democratic leaders when consulted about it declared that the Republicans were insincere in their suggestion for expediting the tariff bill.

Another phase of the tariff situation was a Republican insurgent movement against the leadership of Senator Smoot. Eleven Progressive Republicans, mustered under the banner of Senator La Follette and agreed to support the cotton and wool schedule that will be submitted by the Committee on Finance. This movement there was an implied declaration of revolt against the assumed leadership of Senator Smoot.

**BRYAN DODGES SPEECH DATE.**

Refuses to Talk at Coliseum in St. Louis, Passing Up \$3,000.

St. Louis, July 28.—Secretary of State Bryan, in a message received today, declined an offer to speak at the Coliseum in St. Louis.

It has been pointed out that in all probability he would speak to a capacity audience, as the Coliseum is sponsored by the Business Men's League, and the promoter, Spearman Lewis, had arranged to "play" him at popular prices.

It was estimated that the house would be worth \$5,000, of which the Secretary was to get one-half. Mr. Bryan replied that he was speaking "during a limited period, and then only at Chattanooga," therefore he could not consider the proposition.

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## SAYS TO DANCE WITH DAD.

Pastor Tells Girls to Do Their Town Key Trotting at Home.

Rochester, N. Y., July 28.—"If you want to dance, dance in your rooms at home with your father; don't go to the places where there are the immoral dances." This is the advice of the Rev. Charles H. Rust, given to members of his congregation here.

"I cannot understand how any young woman of refinement and decency can engage in some of the present day dances," added the Rev. Mr. Rust.

### ATTEMPT TO KILL PREMIER.

Revolutionist Arrested for Plot Against Life of Dr. Costa.

Lisbon, July 28.—A delayed report filtered out here today showing that an attempt to assassinate Premier Dr. Afonso Costa was made Saturday. A man named Cunha Nevea has been arrested. A strict censorship is being put on all messages.

Revolutionary activities are reported from many centers.

## SULZER FACES FORGERY CHARGE

Murphy Senators Say Governor Appropriated Funds for Personal Use.

SCHIFF CHECK EVIDENCE

Investigating Committee to Probe Matter and May Bring Impeachment Proceedings.

New York, July 28.—Gov. William Sulzer will be charged by the Frawley legislative investigating committee at Albany Wednesday with having appropriated for his personal use certain large checks donated as campaign contributions by prominent citizens.

It will be represented that the money in question was not accounted for in the sworn statement of campaign expenditures made by the Governor after his election. Thus an attempt will be made to establish a charge of technical forgery through the alleged falsification of a public document.

It has been learned that a check for approximately \$2,500, given by Jacob H. Schiff, the directing head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., will be produced as physical evidence to substantiate the charge. The check, accompanied by a statement from Mr. Schiff, enumerating the circumstances under which the contribution was made, is said to be in the possession of the committee's investigators now.

Schiff's Name Not on List.

Mr. Schiff's name does not appear in the list made public in Gov. Sulzer's statement of campaign expenditures and contributions. It is said to be the purpose of the committee to have Mr. Schiff appear as a witness and identify the documents.

It is planned to present the evidence which will be taken by the Frawley committee to the Legislature when the special session reconvenes on August 16. It will furnish the basis for the impeachment proceedings which have been threatened by the Tammany representatives at Albany ever since Gov. Sulzer opened his fight on Charles F. Murphy and the organization. Senator Frawley will leave for Albany tomorrow morning to get his forces together for the attack on the Governor by which it is openly admitted he hopes to discredit him.

**Replies to Minister.**

Here is Senator Frawley's answer to the charges of the Rev. O. E. Miller, superintendent of the Civic League of Albany, that three Tammany Senators—one of them a member of the Frawley committee—had attempted to extort a bribe of \$10,000 from mercantile agencies in this city several years ago:

"The Rev. Mr. Miller, as he calls himself, is a contemptible liar. I know he is referring to me when he speaks of three Senators who demanded money to obstruct legislation unfavorable to the collecting agencies. He said the three Senators were all from Manhattan and described one of them as being a member of the Frawley committee. It happens that I am the only Senator on the committee from Manhattan who was in the Legislature at that time.

"I do not even recall the legislation this man refers to. Several years ago he made libelous statements of a similar character, which he was forced to retract to avoid prosecution."

### NO "SPOILS SYSTEM" IN PENSION OFFICE

Clerks Deny that They Intend to Take Any Action on Demonstrations.

COMMISSIONERS MAKE DENIAL

There were details by three sources of information yesterday that there was anything significant in their alleged statements, resolutions or visits relating to the pension office. There was a statement issued from the Pension Office which said in effect that the demonstrations were made for political reasons and that if the clerks were not acting to protect themselves they ought to be.

Clerks who were affected by the orders of the Acting Commissioner of Pensions said last night that statements made about the changes had been unfair to them. They claimed that they were protected, and that they did not plan to protest to the Civil Service Commission.

One clerk said he was expecting to be demoted in case there was a change of administration.

Representative Austin of Tennessee yesterday introduced a resolution, asking that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish data showing the reasons for the demotion or transfer of honorably discharged soldiers or widows of soldiers. He said last night that the resolution was similar to one introduced by him at the last session. He said he did not intend to fight the demotions, and that in so far as he knew no other Republican in the House of Representatives would.

The Civil Service Commissioners yesterday visited the White House. It was the first time they had visited the President. Had it been at any other time, there would have been no suspicion. As it was, there was a rumor that the commission had protested against the removal of clerks protected by laws of the commission.

President John S. Black, of the commission, said last night:

"We held no conference with the President; we visited him. We did not discuss the Pension Office affair. It has not been brought to our attention. We did not discuss the 'spoils system' (the term used to describe the removal of clerks was that of the questioner) with the President. We talked of ordinary affairs of the Civil Service Commission."

## PRESIDENT WILL FORM NEW PLAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Hispan named MacDonald, who are reported in the hands of Federalists near Chihuahua and under sentence of execution. Urgent demand has been made by representatives of the United States at Chihuahua for the immediate release of both Hissell and MacDonald. On Pascual Orozco is in command of the Federalists in the vicinity of Chihuahua, and it is not believed that he will do anything but accede to the demands of the United States.

While communication with Chihuahua is most irregular, it is known at the State Department that its instructions were received there Saturday afternoon. In the absence of any advice to the contrary, it is believed that the two men are safe, even though it is not definitely known that they are released.

## Federals Are in Vigorous Campaign Against Marauders Who Sacked Plantations

Advices to the State Department late last night are to the effect that Federal soldiers are making a vigorous campaign against marauders who sacked American plantations and ranches in the vicinity of Frontera, at which point the United States gunboat Wheeling arrived yesterday. Many of the raiders have been taken and killed by the Federals.

Carranza is rapidly imposing upon the people in the territory which he controls the paper money issued by him, according to reports from San Diego. Persons from whom products and other property have been appropriated by the revolutionists are being forced to accept payment in the Carranza paper money. At Ciudad Porfirio Diaz the Carrancistas have imprisoned the wife of a wealthy Spanish resident, who is reported to be the price of her release.

### Federals Gain in Certain Portions of Mexico, Says State Department Reports

Reports to the State Department yesterday indicated that the Federals are gaining somewhat in certain portions of Mexico. Carrancista officers at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz have applied for permission to come into the Texas city of Eagle Pass, just across the border. They state that the Federals are pressing them hard from the rear. They purpose to leave their headquarters at Matamoros and move into the Texas city of Eagle Pass, just across the border. They state that the Federals are pressing them hard from the rear. They purpose to leave their headquarters at Matamoros and move into the Texas city of Eagle Pass, just across the border.

The Mexican Embassy yesterday gave out the following statement regarding the progress being made by the Huertista government toward pacifying the country:

**Statement of Embassy.**

"Official advices to the Mexican Embassy show beyond doubt that the efforts of the government to restore peace are beginning to produce tangible results. Railroad communications between Mexico and the United States have been restored, as well as the line to Laredo; repairs to the stretch between Chihuahua and Zacatecas are being actively pushed, and it is certain that portion of the line will soon be opened up. As a result of the recent success of the columns of Gen. Maas, Navarrete, and Telles, who have steadily driven the Carrancistas from the State of Coahuila, the line between Porfirio Diaz and Monterey will also soon be ready for traffic. Carranza has fled and is endeavoring to join the rebels operating in Northern Durango."

"To cut off this retreat strong Federal columns have been sent. In the South the Zapatistas are being given no quarter. They are being routed from their strongholds, and are going over into the mountains of Mexico and Michoacan, where they were yesterday defeated with great loss. In the State of Campeche, the followers of ex-Gov. Cantilla Brito have fled into Guatemala. The Mexican government is the result of the efforts of the administration, and chiefly of the reorganization of the army, which in five months, has increased from 2,000 to 30,000 men."

**Stopping Anti-Americanism.**

Advices to the State Department from Mexico were also somewhat reassuring. The Embassy reported that the Huertista government is making every effort to stop the anti-American expressions of the press. The government, it is said, is making public such information as is calculated to allay the resentment against the United States, and put a stop to anti-American demonstrations.

### Most Critical Situation Exists in Mexico City, Returning Americans Say

From other sources, however, it is learned that a most critical situation exists in Mexico City, and that unless something is done soon to rescue the Huertista government there will be a tremendous explosion in the Mexican capital.

The causes of this impending crisis, according to well-informed Americans recently returned from Mexico City, are economic and financial. Should the present condition continue much longer, it is said by these Americans, the Huertista government will utterly collapse, and chaos beyond anything hitherto imagined will result.

The railway situation is pointed to as an index to the general economic condition of the country. Of more than 10,000 miles of railway in the national system, less than half is under operation. From some lines in the system nothing has been heard for three or four months, and it is not known whether there is a bridge or a rail in place. The revenues of the railways have fallen off, and they will soon be facing bankruptcy, if not rescued.

**Other Activities Suffer.**

The agricultural and industrial activities of Mexico have suffered almost to the same extent as the railway system. In some of the States, it is said, agriculture has been totally abandoned, and nothing is being produced. Scores of smelters, ranches, oil camps, and rubber growing plantations have simply ceased operations, because the owners have found it impossible to continue doing business. Many of the properties have been abandoned altogether, the owners having fled in haste, leaving their property with the nearest American Consul.

Through the shutting down of all these plants and business enterprises, thousands of Americans, employed on salary, have been obliged to return to the United States, many of them absolutely without income of any kind. In the capital, exchange is rising almost daily, and is now at 200. The condition of a number of banks in the capital is known to be bad, and collapses are feared unless there is an improvement soon.

Most serious of all it is stated is the

lack of funds in the possession of the government. From the recent loans, given them by a syndicate headed by P. B. Moore, the Mexican government derived only a small amount of cash. Most of the proceeds were required to meet outstanding short-term obligations. The bankers took option on \$5,000,000 more of Mexican bonds at 90 for six months, and \$5,000,000 additional for a year. It is considered most unlikely, however, that the bankers will care to take advantage of these options unless the financial situation and the general condition of the country and the government improves very soon, indeed. Well-informed men here state that it is now a matter of but a few weeks before the Huertista government faces the most acute financial situation ever known by any government, unless some means is found to strengthen its position in the meantime.

## Representative of Texas, At Request of Citizens, Protest Against Consul

One of the incidents yesterday was the protest made by Representative Smith of Texas, at the State Department, against Consul Edwards at Matamoros. Representative Smith made his complaint at the request of citizens of El Paso and vicinity. The charge against Edwards is that he would not give his permission for a party of fifty Texans to go, with arms, to Matamoros, Mexico, to rescue fourteen Americans reported in danger there. It is also charged that Edwards had leanings toward the side of the Huertista government in Mexico, and that he had not properly looked after the interests of Americans.

State Department officials said yesterday that every confidence was felt in Edwards. He is considered to have done most efficient work in the Dixon case at Juarez Saturday and Sunday. It was stated that thorough investigation of the case of the Americans at Matamoros showed that they were in no danger whatsoever, and they declined offers of aid in getting to the border, choosing to remain in Matamoros.

### GATLEY HAS NO NEWS OF BROTHER'S ARREST

Albert S. Gatley, cashier of Lincoln National Bank, brother of Clarence Gatley, an immigration inspector stationed at El Paso, Tex., said yesterday that he had not heard from his brother, who recently was arrested and almost immediately released by Mexicans, for several weeks.

## Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium United In Note of Protest to U. S.

The countries whose representatives in Mexico City united in a note of protest against the attitude of the United States toward the Mexican situation became known here yesterday. They were Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Belgium. Germany did not care to enter into the agreement because of its reputation upon the United States government.

It was further learned that Great Britain and two other European governments had already called for intervention of the United States to the Mexican situation. Each of these governments politely expressed the desire that the United States might speedily find some means of assisting the Mexicans to the satisfaction of every one interested.

No reply has been made to these representations, it is understood here, and it is not believed that any notice of them will be given to the United States administration. It is the intention of the administration authorities not to permit themselves to be forced into position objectionable to them, or any particular course of action, by the pressure from other governments.

It is believed that the European governments will have to go much further than they have thus far if they expect to exert any decisive influence upon President Wilson in his policy toward Mexico.

### END OF THE CHINESE REBELLION IN SIGHT

Failure of Commercial Classes to Support Movement Cause of Weakness.

The rebellion in China is likely to collapse soon, according to advices to the State Department today. The weakness of the revolution is said to lie in the failure of the commercial classes of the South, where the rebels have the greatest strength, to support their movement. The government troops still retain possession of the arsenal at Shanghai. Heavy losses and destruction of property are reported to have occurred at Shanghai during the fighting about the arsenal.

The government is sending re-enforcements to the South. 1,200 loyal troops having been sent from Chefoo last Saturday. Troops are also moving southward from Peking. The navy remains loyal to the government.

At Peking martial law has been declared. A quorum of the national assembly has been obtained, and it is holding frequent meetings. A committee has been appointed to draft a new constitution, and is instructed to report within thirty-six days.

Read Admiral Nicholson, commanding the Asiatic squadron of the United States Navy, has sent the cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati to Kiungang.

### POLICE SEARCH FOR HUSBAND.

Chap. Geywitz Falls to Meet Wife, Children and Mother-in-Law.

Mrs. Anna Geywitz, her three children and Mrs. Rachel Pennell, her mother, all of Baltimore, were found at midnight last night in the waiting room of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railway, where they had been waiting for Charles Geywitz, the husband, whom they were to have met at 3 o'clock yesterday. They were sent to the House of Detention.

Geywitz had failed in business in Baltimore, where the family lived until yesterday. They gave up their home, and Mrs. Geywitz, Mrs. Pennell and the children came to Washington. It was agreed that Geywitz would follow on a later train. He was to have entered business here. The police have notified the police of Baltimore of the affair. Effort will be made to find Geywitz and determine whether he was lost or intended deserting his family.

### TODAY'S SELECTIONS.

By NEW YORK TELEGRAPH.

First race—Trotto, Glass, General Ben Ledin.

Second race—Slipper Day, Froisart, Martola.

Third race—Southern Maid, Black Tom, Willie Waddell.

Fourth race—Edda, Kloro, Paton.

Fifth race—Lad of Langdon, Fox Craft, Muff.

Sixth race—Three Links, Hoffman, Marjorie.

Seventh race—Husky Lad, Gerrard, Forehand.

The recent international horticultural exhibition in London covered an area of eight acres; it included a collection of orchids the equal of which, an expert claimed, has never been seen elsewhere.

## NEW YORK BANKS FIGHTING BILL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

cent bonds at par in the statements they make to the Comptroller. This policy will continue unless some material change in conditions should compel the adoption of another course.

The Secretary said that the 3 per cent bonds are worth par, notwithstanding their decline in the New York market—a decline due, not to any impairment of their intrinsic value, but almost wholly to what appears to be a campaign waged with every indication of concerted action, on the part of a number of influential New York City banks, to cause apprehensions and uneasiness about these bonds in order to help them in their efforts to defeat the currency bill.

"The idea seems to be that the country banks which held about two-thirds of the 2 per cent bonds and use them as the basis for their circulating notes, may be induced to unite with the New York City banks in opposition to the bill if they can be made to believe that the proposed currency measure is going to injure these bonds, and cause losses to the banks. This is, of course, unfounded."

"Meantime, the Secretary said that it is folly for any bank to sell government securities as a sacrifice, because of any apprehensions about the currency bill. Any such action would be a detriment to the government, as no such legislation will result. In the 124 years of its existence the government has kept faith scrupulously with its creditors, and it is not going to change its honorable character now."

"If the necessities of any bank oblige it to sell bonds at depressed prices, that, of course, is another matter—a matter solely for the bank to determine."

"The Secretary said that not only had nothing occurred to impair the value of the 2 per cent bonds, but that the amendment already adopted by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House enhances their intrinsic worth."

"The Secretary spoke with amusement of the grave statements sent out from New York to the effect that if the currency bill should pass and government deposits are put in the Federal reserve banks, the 2 per cent bonds now used to secure deposits will be thrown on the market and their value thereby impaired. As only \$10,000,000 of the 2s out of a total of \$70,000,000 are used to secure government deposits, it can be readily seen how trivial this is. If these bonds are not used to secure deposits, they can be used for additional circulation."

"Nearly all of the 2s are owned by the banks. If the price is marked down, it is because the banks themselves are putting pressure on the market and depressing the value of their securities. The fault is their own. It would seem the part of good sense and good business for the banks to hold their securities and not to do it. The Secretary expressed the hope that the process, if continued, will not be carried to a point where the department will have to take action."

"In conclusion, the Secretary said, with emphasis, that there is not going to be any financial trouble, and that the large crops now in prospect are going to be moved without difficulty, and that the powers of the department will be exercised in their greatest amplitude for the protection of the business interests of the country."

### BILL GOES TO CAMPAIGN.

Political expediency yesterday forced the Democrats of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to comply with the demand of President Wilson that the administration banking bill should be turned over to the party caucus at the earliest possible date.

On Friday a motion that the bill

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be referred to the party caucus was rejected by an almost unanimous vote. Since then President Wilson has conferred with Chairman Glass and other members of the committee, and a result a resolution was adopted yesterday providing that the Democratic members of the committee should make "a report" to the caucus on August 11.

The action of the committee yesterday marks progress in the endeavor of the administration to pass a banking bill at this session. Since June 26, more than a month ago, the Democrats of the House Committee have been engaged in heated controversies over the administration banking bill.

Present indications are that a majority of the Democrats of the House Committee will subscribe to the administration bill.

President Wilson had conferences with Senator Owen and Representative Glass, the chairman of the Congressional Banking and Currency Committee. It was expected that the President and his advisers are exceedingly confident that the administration bill will be enacted at this session without the alteration of any important provision.

In high official circles yesterday a frank effort was made to give weight to the statement that the President will not compromise with the opponents of the measure in any way. It was stated that the President will insist upon every

essential feature of the measure which he approved in advance of its presentation to Congress.

### OLD COUPLE DETAINED.

August Arnet and Wife Held Up by Officials.


August Arnet, of Saginaw, Mich., detained with his wife at Ellis Island Immigration Station, at New York, for investigation because they are suffering from senility and the additional charge that he is not a citizen of the United States, said yesterday he had lived in this country for fifty-six years without taking out naturalization papers; that he was an owner of real estate, including a hotel in Saginaw; that he had believed he was a citizen, and finally, that he had served as President from Lincoln to Taft.

It is thought that Arnet and his wife will be permitted to enter.

A trip to the fairland was concluded by the couple Saturday, when they landed at Ellis Island.

"We have been in this country since 1857," said Arnet. "I am a citizen of this country. I don't believe there was any such thing as naturalization when we came over here. I lost my money at the outbreak of the civil war, but since I have regained it in the hotel business. We have plenty of money, and will never become public charges."

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